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THE RECORD, Marion, Ky.

MANY NEW LAWS

Of Much Interest to the Public—Adopted by the Last Legislature.

The Acts of the Legislature, session of 1904, just issued, contains many new laws of general interest, among the most important being the following:

Providing for a uniform system of text books.

Requiring voters in the towns of fifth and sixth class to register.

Repealing that part of the exemption law which exempts the wages of persons not exceeding \$50 a month from attachment or garnishee for debt.

Extending the term of the common school from five to six months.

Requiring a merchant to give five days notice in writing to each of his creditors before disposing of a stock of goods in bulk.

Making it a felony of one to five years to steal \$2 worth of chickens.

Submitting to the voters the question of whether or not they will abolish the secret ballot. This is to be voted on at the regular November election.

Reducing the number of trustees of a graded school from six to five.

Prohibiting the shooting of rabbits or squirrels between the fifteenth day of September and the fifteenth day of November.

Defining vagrancy and fixing the punishment at a fine of \$10 or imprisonment for 30 days for the first offense, for the second offense and all subsequent offenses, 60 days imprisonment; all persons convicted being required to work at hard labor until fine and costs are satisfied. Vagrants are declared to be idle bodied males with no trade, calling or profession, and no visible means of support, who habitually loiter and ramble. Any court has jurisdiction to try vagrants.

Placing national banks on the same footing as state banks in the matter of taxation.

Creating the office of fish and game warden in each county and defining his duties.

Making it unlawful to sell whiskey by wholesale in local option districts.

Regulating the sale of fertilizer so that the tag on each package shall show the name of the manufacturer, name of fertilizer, number of net pounds in each package, estimated value per hundred, and the minimum percentage composition.

Prohibiting white and colored persons from attending the same school.

Allowing town marshals in towns of the sixth class to discharge the duties of constable in the magisterial district in which the town is located.

Making it unlawful to buy, sell or expose for sale wild turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridge, or quail which are killed within the state.

Making it unlawful to drive a horse hired from a liveryman a greater distance for a longer time than that for which the horse is hired, and requiring liverymen to keep a register showing to whom every vehicle is hired, the time to be used, distance to be traveled and the exact hour of the day or night such vehicle is delivered to the person hiring it. The fine is \$3 to \$50, or imprisonment for 30 days, or both.

Changing the time of assessing property for taxation from September 15 to September 1.

Making it a fine of \$25 to \$50 to lodge for record any deed, mortgage or other instrument required by law to be recorded without disclosing the next immediate source from which the grantor derived title. If the source of title be a deed or other writing the deed offered for record shall refer to the former deed, and give the office, book and page where recorded and the date thereof, if dated. This law means that all deeds must be recorded, whether the owner of

the property wants it recorded or not, and if you have a deed in your possession that has not been recorded, you had better have it put on record and without delay.

Bull and Automobile.

Dr. John Phillips owns several farms in Essex, England, and, as he visits them frequently, he purchased an automobile and discarded the carriage in which he had traveled over his broad acres for many years, says the New York Herald. With his new acquisition he was mightily pleased until he happened one day to drive through a field in which a savage bull was grazing. The moment the animal saw the automobile it started to its feet and in the twinkling of an eye came helter-skelter for Mr. Phillips. The latter was equal to the emergency.

Increasing his speed, he charged for the infuriated animal and promptly knocked it down. In a second, however, the bull was again on its feet, and with head lowered was preparing for a second rush, but the farmer was too quick for it, for, turning the automobile, he charged again, and struck the bull in the rear with such force that it was almost knocked senseless. This was the end of the combat, for as soon as it recovered from its amazement the bull sneaked away, and never since then has it ventured to renew the attack, though Mr. Phillips frequently drives quite close to it.

OUR NATIVE SHRUBS

Many of Them Are Indigenous to Foreign Soil.

Perhaps few of the little folks who are so fortunate as to have been in the country during the month of June, where the rhododendrons and "wild honeysuckle" and mountain laurel grow, would ever think that these three and many others like them are cousins to the Scotch and English heather, of which overseas stories so often speak, and which is seldom seen in this country outside of florists' shops. But this is the fact, nevertheless, and, while English heather has been made immortal the world around, many an American does not even know laurel when he sees it, says the New York Tribune.

In England these American shrubs are carefully cultivated on the large estates, and several private parks are thrown open to the public at the time of their blooming. People come many miles from the surrounding country to see what hundreds of American boys and girls never take the trouble to notice, though very likely it grows on their own farm or that of their next door neighbor. Laurel and rhododendron time in England excites more interest than chrysanthemum and rose shows here, and is written of in the big London dailies as an event of importance.

The wild azalea, sometimes called by the old Dutch name of Pinxter bloom, which gave the name of Pinxter Hill to the village that has grown to the present city of Albany, though a May flower, often lasts over late into June, and is called a member of the many faced heath or heather family. This, too, grows almost everywhere throughout the United States, and yet few people think of cultivating it near enough to their homes to be a household pleasure during the months when it is in bloom. Instead, many persons will spend quantities of money for foreign shrubs that are not nearly so effective or so beautiful and fragrant, and entirely neglect the native blossoms that would cost them only a little trouble.

All of these wild shrubs grow finely if intelligently transplanted and cared for, and the laurel and rhododendron, being evergreen, are a pleasure all the year around. June, which in England is called "the month of roses," might very well be called "the month of mountain laurel," for it grows all through New England and the middle west, and as far south as northern Georgia and Alabama.

WANTED—A good horse to take care of, feed well, for its use. Riding or driving. Light work. Apply at Record office. 41.

Technically Trained Men in Many Lines Are in Demand

By WILLIAM W. CROSBY,
Principal of the Lowell Textile School.



THE fact that sciences and mathematics were so late in developing makes it clear to see why the classics and so-called culture studies received so large an amount of attention in the curricula of the earliest schools and colleges. To-day we recognize in the sciences means for the very best mental development, and also means for supplying the wants, to say nothing of the luxuries, of everyday life. There never was a time in the history of the world when the development of technical studies was carried to such an extent as now, and in these same studies there is the foundation of nearly all that conduces to our material welfare.

In motive powers we find that the waterfall was one of the earliest forces to be harnessed, and that even to this day it forms an important source of power. There was a time when the water wheel was falling rather into disuse, except upon streams and water courses which were very near the point where the power was used, and that by the development of electrical machinery with what science has taught in the matter of insulating electrical conductors, it is now possible to use the remote waterfall and transmit its energy to a distant point where it may be used profitably. For over a century steam has been of great importance and still holds a foremost place, but the development of the reciprocating steam engine itself has been most remarkable. Hero's engine known to antiquity was but a toy up to within a decade, yet to-day the steam turbine is attracting the attention of our leading engineers; and users of large amounts of power, such as our electric light corporations and traction companies, are using this new machine to drive the generators.

From Franklin's kite and key to the modern electric automobile, rolling smoothly along the road, is a long step; and again, we owe it to science that the development of the electric current has made this possible. Then there is our means for signalling and transmitting thoughts from continent to continent by means of the cable; there is the telegraph for land; there is the telephone; there is the modern system of submarine signalling, whereby a ship may locate at a distance of several miles the position of a shoal marked by a submarine bell—to say nothing of the means by which we signal without conductors, making use of the higher wave vibrations.

We are completing more bridges every year, longer in span and capable of carrying greater loads than ever before, and we are burrowing under the earth and under the harbors to secure quicker and more direct communication between the different sections of our cities. Land is becoming more valuable, and where once as the height of the building increased, so we increased the thickness of the wall to carry the added load, now we change the construction of our buildings so that we may waste as little as possible of the land and yet carry our buildings higher. Where once we were well satisfied with the several chemicals of nature, or those which required but a comparatively small amount of manipulation, now we are making synthetically, a purer and cheaper chemical than we once obtained directly from nature.

Once, the skins of animals served man as clothing, but now the highest skill is commanded to produce for him fabrics varied in texture and ornamented to please his eye; and the textile industries alone demand the services of those skilled and trained in designing, harmony of color, mechanics, heat, light, electricity and chemistry. It is a fact worthy of note that most of the dyestuffs of the present time are by-products of gas works coming from the oils carried by the coal tar being made serviceable for the dyer and printer by the chemist. The indigo plantations in India have been seriously affected by the production of artificial indigo, this being made from the coal tar and requiring the services of trained chemists.

Through all the example cited, it is to be seen that an increasing number of technically trained men is demanded by the industries, and as new applications of the forces of nature are made, opportunity for advancement is offered to those who are willing to apply themselves to the solution of the problems involved. If there were no more to do than replace wornout or broken constructions, these fields would have little interest, but it is the fresh developments that add fresh interest, and these applications demand the very best energies that a man can possess.

Sovereignty of Man

By DR. LEACH,
Eminent Chicago Pastor.

Are we sovereign? There is only one realm where man is sovereign completely, and that is in the realm of morals: A man is king eternal over his own actions. If

not, there is no excuse.

In politics men are slaves. We talk of complete sovereignty, but it is not so. Everything is cut and dried even before the primary. The leaders lead us. The only thing is to be led and not know it. And yet we think we are kings.

But I turn again to the dictum, "Every man is a king." If he does not wish to exercise authority over self, then he must suffer.

To say drunkenness is a disease is sheer nonsense. Men would like to have all sin disease. Death comes from sin and yet it is not disease in the true sense of the word. Men love sin better than sovereignty. Let us be kings, then, in the fullest sense of the word. We can be, we ought to be. There is no throne so big as a pure manhood. We can in it sit and rule self. Will we do it or not? Let us be up and doing at once ere it is too late. Kings are we. God's kings. Thrones we have. Let us reign.

Teacher's Salaries

By PRESIDENT HARPER,
Of the University of Chicago.

The demands of the teacher's work can be met only by those whom nature has endowed with a high order of talent.

The teacher to whom is intrusted the fostering care of our children should surely be one whose ability we respect. How is it possible to satisfy the conscience if a policy other than this prevails? Is there anything more precious than the child, whether viewed from the point of view of the family or the state? Is not his training a thing of preeminent importance? And yet we are willing to pay to his teacher a salary far less than is paid in many cases to the keeper of our horses, or to the keeper of our cattle.

Who cannot see the utter absurdity of this? The teacher, everything being considered, should be, and in many cases is, the equal of the man or woman who enters into any other professional life.